STFLUE M W. CORNER OF PULTON AND MASSAU STS

AMURRAMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATER, Bowery-WRITING ON THE WALL

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Two BUZZARDS BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-Conedy OF BURDORS-ADVERTISING FOR A WIFE-TOODLES.

MATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street Aft WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway CURIOSITIES OF LE

AMERICAN MUNEEW-Afternoon-Hot Cons. Brenis BROADWAY MENAGERIS-SIAMESE TWINS AND WIL

BOWERY AMPRITHEATER, W Bowery. - BQUESTRIAN CHRISTY'S AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE, 672 Broad WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Minstrel Hall, 444 Broad-

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, 509 Broadway.-Buck BANVARD'S GEORAMA, 596 Broadway.-PANGRAMA REENISH GALLERY, 663 Broadway.—Day and I REGIOR BLITZ-STUTYESANT INSTITUTE, 659 Broadway

ACADEMY HALL, 663 Brondway.—PERMAN'S GIFT EX-MOPE CHAPEL, 718 Broadway.-JONES' PANTOSCOPE. THE WORLD IN MINIATURE—Broadway, corner of BEYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART-843 Broad

New York, Friday, January 6, 1854.

The News.

By way of Halifax we have the startling an ouncement that the new steamship San Francisco which left this port on the 21st ult., with some five hundred soldiers, besides a large number of officers, their families and other passengers, was fallen i with, completely disabled, five days afterwards, in lat. 38 20, lon. 69. Her decks were swept and boats gone. We are informed that this intelligence has created great excitement in Washington, and that the Secretary of War immediately ordered a mer chant steamer to be chartered and sent to the relie of the San Francisco. The Secretary of the Navy will also order several revenue cutters to proceed i search of the reported wreck; but, in reply to the rewiest of Senator Gwin, was forced to make the nortifying asknowledgement that there was not a government steamer in any of the ports fit to be ent on the voyage of mercy. The San Francisco wis a new and staunch built vessel, and well offe red-circ mstances that would strengthen the hops that those on board would eventually reach their homes in safety. She was destined for San Francisco, via the Straits of Magellan, touching at Rio Janeiro, Valparaiso and Acapulco. She ha board Companies A, B, D, G, H, I, K and L of the Third regiment of United States Artillary. These companies, with the non-commissioned sta of the regiment, constituted a force o about five hundred men. Among her passengers were Mr. George Aspinwall, Capt. J. W. T. Gardi ner, of the First dragoons, who intended to join his regiment in California, and Lieut. F. K. Murray, of the navy, who intended to join the squadron at Rio, also the following list of army officers and their

tokenei William Gates, commanding regiment.
Major nand Brevet Lieut. Colonel J. M. Washington.
Major Charles S. Herchant.
Surgeon R. S. Satterlee.
Assistant Surgron H. R. Wirtz.
First Lieut. S. L. Fremont, Regimental Quartermaster

nd Acting Adjutant,
First Lieut L. Leeser, Acting A vistant Commiss
Capt and Brevet Lieut. Octonel M. Burke, comm

Capt. and Brevet Major George Taylor, commanding Capt. and Brejet Major F. O. Wyse, commanding Com pany D.
Capt. H. B. Judd, commanting detachment of recruits
to constitute Companies B and L.
First Lieut. and Servet Captain. H. B. Field, command-

First Heat and Brevet Captain H B. Field, commanding Company K.
First Lieut. W. A. Winder, commanding Company G.
First Lieut. C S. Winder, commanding Company H.
First Lieut. R. B. Smith.
Becond Lieut. J. Van Voast.
Beert Second Lieut. J. G. Chandler.
Officers fumilies.—Mrs. Gates and three children, Miss
Carter, Mrs. Merchant and two children, Miss Valeria
Borchant, Mrs. Chase and son, Mrs. Framont and three
children, Mrs. Lieuer, Miss Eaton, Mrs. Taylor, Ars. Wyse
and child, Mrs. Judd.

We annex a list of the officers of the San Fran-

J. T. Watkins, Commander.

Elward Mellus, lat officer.
Geo. Gratton, 2d do.
Clas F. Earton, 3d do.
John Mason, 4th do.
J. W. Marsball, Chief Engir.
C. Heffman, 3d do.

Advices from Barrington, N. S., to the 3d inst. confirm the report of the wreck of the ship Stafford loss of over one hundred lives persons, including the four mates, who state that ain Richardson and all the others left on board rent down with the vessel. We published a list of

The steamship Empire City, bound from New Orleans, via Havana, to this port, went ashore on Barnegat last Tuesday night. All her passengers, with their baggage, were landed in safety, as will be seen by the report elsewhere.

We have some additional and quite interesting

political and commercial news brought from Europe by the steamship Canada, at Halifax. One of the most striking features of this intelligence is the announcement that a Russian squadron arrived at in on the 22d of August, was received most cordially, and has since remained there. This looks queer. There is nothing of special moment relative to the war question. The Russians, it will be seen, ing most boisterously over their reported rictories in Asia

The steamship Illinois arrived yesterday, with the passengers, mails, and treasure of the wrecked steamship Winfield Scott. The mails from San to are to the 7th ult., being just one week's later advices than previously received by the Northern Light. From the papers we have gleaned some additional items of intelligence relative to politics. judicial decisions, murders, lynching, Indian diffi culties, &c., which, together with the lists of marriages and deaths, will be found very entertaining, particularly to those having friends in that section

Governor Stevens, accompanied by his artist reached Fort Vancouver about the middle of Decem ber, and shortly after left for his post in Washington Territory. He is quite confident that the route he has travelled is feasible for a railroad track; and one of his assistants, Capt. McClelland, who at last accounts was in charge of the greater part of the company, reports that he has surveyed two routes the Cascades, both of which are practicable

Every arrival from Oregon brings accounts of the lestruction of the homes of the white settlers by the Indians. All the tribes, with the exception of skiee; and the Shokans, both of whom Stevens represents as friendly, seem to have leagued together with the view of driving the pale faces from the country. Disease and misfortune, however, have so thinned out the various bands of red men on the western side of the Rocky mountains that they are nearly powerless in battle, and can now only commit havor by suddenly descending upon the unwary settler, burning his cabin, murder

ing his wife and little ones, and driving off his stock. The Illinois has supplied us with late intelligence from Australia and South and Central America, fall details of which are given elsewhere. The new from Melbourne and Sydney shows that, although trade was dull, gold was as abundant as ever, and copie were pouring in from all quarters of the actid to procure their share of it. Our Peruvian

corresp endent gives the particulars of the difficult with solivia, is of opinion that a general row will she rily commence, and winds up with the remark that the guano at the Chincha Islands will last

for thirty years. The political news from Washington to-day is in. The political news from washington to day is in-teresting but not important. Much anxiety exists to get a glimpse at the treaty known to have been ne gotiated by Minister Gadeden with Mexico; but the administration seems disinclined to gratify either Congressmen or any body else with regard to this matter. The House of Representatives spent the whole of yesterday in debating the resolution tendering thanks and a gold medal to Capt. Ingraham Some of the speeches on the occasion were very piquant. The Senate, after a pession of twenty minutes, adjourned till Monday—consequently little was done in that body. General Cass will give his views upon the Clayton and Bulwer treaty next

The Legislature is not yet fairly under way. In the Senate notice was given of a bill to establis a commission to report upon the encroachments of the harbor of New York. The resolution providing for the completion of the canals was ame referred to the Committee on Canals. Bills were in troduced to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage; also in relation to charges of attorneys in this city in certain cases. In the Assembly, so much of the Governor's message as relates to temperance was referred to a select committee. Bills were presented to legalize primary elections, and make the office of Chief of Policeof this city elective by the people. Our readers are referred to the let ter of our correspondent at Albany for more extend ed remarks on the doings of the "assembled wis-

The latest intelligence concerning the difficulties between the railroad company and the authorities of Erie, Pa., is in the highest degree gratifying. A despatch from Pittsburg states that praceedings were had yesterday before Judge Irwin, of the United States District Court, which resulted in the sentence of one of the Harbor Creek rioters, named John Kirkpatrick, to imprisonment. The Judge also issued an order placing the railroad in the pos-session of the United States Marshal to enforce the injunction. Thus it seems at last the authorities are determined to act with decision; and it is to be hoped that the influential instigators of this outrageous lawlessness, as well as their deluded abox tors, will be brought to condign punishment. In connection with this subject we publish an interesting article, going far back into the causes of these trou bles as far back as the "good old colony times"and coming down to the present day, but which fails in presenting sufficient justification for the lamentable and disgraceful occurrences which have been

Several members of the New York County Medical Society met last evening in the Crosby street college, pursuant to previous notice. A quorum not being present, the meeting was adjourned until next

Professor James Renwick delivered an interesting and instructive lecture last evening before the members of the Mechanics' Institute, upon the "History, State, and Prospects of the Harbor of New York We give a report of the lecture.

The Board of Aldermen met at five o'clock last

evening, and transacted a large amount of routine business with very little debate. There were five conmunications read from his Honor the Mayor, in each of which he conveyed a veto upon some act, resolu-tion or ordinance of the late Board, as will be seen from the papers, which are printed in extense in our official report. He thus vetoed the resolution and ordinance permitting the New York and Harley Railroad Company to put down rails in Crosby, Eim and other streets; a resolution assigning two rooms over Essex market to the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps; a resolution to provide a three story house for the use of Hose Company No. 60; a relution providing better accommodation for Hose Company No. 5; and a resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Streets to investigate the claims of all contractors for the charges of grading, gravelling, &c., the new Central Park, and certify to the Comp troller the sums to be paid. Upon reading this last named document, it will be found that the reasons assigned by the Mayor for his dissent are very forcible. The annual report of the Public Administrator was presented, but not read. It was ordered to be printed. It was also ordered that th Chief Engineer of the Fire Department do report upon the present strength of the entire force, and whether it was or was not too extensive, and, also, if consolidation of companies may not be ordered with advantage, particularly in the Seventh and Eighth districts.

The Board of Councilmen, after a protracted seing Mr. Edwin J. Brown, whig, of the Forty first district, as President. Notice was given that the seats of three or four members were to be contested after which the Board adjourned till this evening See the official and special reports for the speech

the President, the schedule of ballotings, &c We annex a brief list of the contents of to-day's pages:-Late news from the Bahamas, New Mexico and El Paso; the Spotls Cabinet, and Colt's Patent Decisions in the Court of Appeals; Important Decisions in the Supreme Court, relative to the Action of Police Justices; Admiralty Decision in the United States District Court; Proceedings of the Court of Sessions; Organization of the new City Government of Brooklyn; Democratic Senatorial Caucus at Albany; Financial and Trade Reports, including many important commercial statistics, &c.

British and American Diplomacy in Central

American Affairs.
The recent debate in the Senate has once more drawn public attention to the subject of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. At the time that document was first made public the organs of the government claimed for Mr. Clayton a very high degree of credit for the astute diplomacy it displayed on his part, and complacently voted themselves public thanks for having, as they said, extinguished the English protectorate in Central America. Those of our readers who can recollect events so far back, will remember how perseveringly we combated this impres We declared our conviction, at the time the treaty made its appearance, that Mr. Clayton had been duped, and that Bulwer had contrived to convey into the document a double meaning, of which Great Britain would not fail to take advantage. There were many at that time who ascribed the tenor of our comments on the treaty to personal malice and reckless animosty to the government, just as, at the present time, scores of people believe that our opposition to General Pierce arises from personal disappointment or other discreditable causes. Then, as now, however, we withstood the invectives of the government organs, and resolutely persisted in procouncing the treaty to be a fallacy and a snare from beginning to end. The publication of the correspondence between Lord Clarendon and Mr. Marcy shows that we were right. Throughout the negotiation, Sir Henry Bulwer hoodwinked his antagonist, and despite all the assertions of the Taylor organs of that day, it is now clear that the whole question will need to be rediscussed, and the battle with British diplomacy fought over again.

A singular thing it is, in truth, to see how completely the Taylor administration and every subsequent Cabinet have been duped in relation to Central American affairs. Not one of our Scoretaries since 1849 appears to have had the slightest glimmering of light on the subject. The only man who seems to have understood the question, and to have assumed the ground towards England which the United States

ought to occupy, was Mr. Squiers, who was removed by Mr. Clayton, probably because he did see the true bearings of the dispute, and reso-lutely set himself to counteract the intrigues of Chatfield, the British agent. With this single exception, all our statesmen, as well democratic as whig. have been so busy in portioning out the public plunder and satisfying greedy confederates, that they have never had time or inclination to study the Central American problem. The consequence has been that the duplicity of Chatfield and the intrigues of Bulwer have been perfectly successful, and that, ever since the execution of the Clayton treaty. the British influence in Central America has steadily progressed, and her agents have lost no opportunity of strengthening their position

and consolidating their power.

Precisely similar reasons to those which first directed our attention to Central America now give it peculiar importance in the eyes of Great Britain. We thought little of it before the annexation of California and the discoveries of gold indicated the necessity of our securing free and safe inter-oceanic routes of travel. Since then Australian gold has materially altered the views of England. She has now as lively an interest in securing a right of way across the Isthmus as we have. Hence her determined rivalry with us for the privilege and the immunities flowing therefrom. Had Mr. Clayton been a man of equal diplomatic skill to Sir Henry Bulwer the matter would have been settled long ago. He was not; and his intellectual deficiencies were aggravated by mental pre-occupations which entirely prevented his giving to the negotiation the study it deserved. In one word, at the time the treaty was made Mr. Clayton, like Mr. Marcy now, was too busy in dividing the spoils and fighting down the opposition of the HERALD, to think seriously of the abiding interests of the country. He was tco deeply concerned in defending his administration from the assaults of public opinion to attend to inter-oceanic routes and privileges.

We regret to say that we anticipate no better fortune from the hands of the present Cabinet. Mr. Marcy has neither the talent nor the disposition to plunge into the labyrinth and unravel the tangled web of Central American diplomacy. His début in foreign policy was a pettifogging plagiarism from Daniel Webster; and he had not even courage and consistency enough to maintain the doctrines of the Koszta letter for three consecutive months. It is doubtful, in fact, whether we ever had so ignorant and so incapable a Secretary as this same Mr. Marcy. During the whole course of a long po litical life he has never evinced an aptitude for anything higher than apportioning spoils or healing dissensions in his party in this State, at a sacrifice of principles, or lobbying for claims, patents, and other fat sources of profit in Washngton. To expect from such a man a settlement of the Central American difficulty would be simply absurd.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SPOILS LEGISLATION. We have already given some intimation of the extraordinary prizes, in the shape of spoils which are now being held up to the dazzled gaze of our legislators and their friends a Washington-prizes which, in the aggregate, far exceed the mines of California in wealth and promise. We have also drawn attention to the herds of lobby agents, speculators, and other parties, interested in railroads, lines of steamers, government appropriations, &c., now congregated in the vicinity of Pennsylvania avenue. It would seem, however, if the organ of the administration and the kitchen cabinet is to be believed, that most of these people will lose their time, for the exemplary brotherhood whose mouthpiece it is intend to take the business into their own hands. The members of the Cabinet, assisted by their kitchen allies, purpose entering the field as lobby agents; and it cannot be doubted that their superior influence and facilities will soon give them a monopoly of this branch of trade.

The first symptom of this new movement of the Cabinet and their allies appears in an able, clear, and well reasoned article, in the Union. in favor of the renewal of Colt's famous patent for firearms. Mr. Colt's application for such renewal has already been reported on to the House, and a bill for his relief introduced and twice read. Now that the administration has undertaken to lobby for him there cannot be a doubt of its passing.

We give elsewhere extracts from the Union article, which serve to show the zeal manifested by the Cabinet in this matter, and add to them the report of Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Patents, refusing, for grounds fully and elaborately stated, the extension solicited by Mr. Colt under the present law. From this report it would appear that, under his present patent, without further extensions, Mr. Colt would derive from his invention a profit which could hardly fall short of two millions of dollars. A renewal, therefore, such as contemplated by the bill for his relief, and supported so energetically by the Union, would probably add to these enormous gains some five or six additional millions. This item will serve to show the value of the patent and other "diggings" now being explored and wrought at Washington, and will give us an insight into the motives which induce the kitchen cabinet to use its influence to reverse the decision of the Commissioner of Patents

Taking Colt's case as a criterion, the probable value of the spoils legislation which will come before Congress during the present session may be estimated somewhat as follows:-

five millions each.

Fifteen or twenty railroad projects wanting denations of public lands—160 millions of acres—worth at least.

Appropriations for the government.

The surplus revenue, to be disposed of in some way. \$50,000,000

30 000,000 Total.....\$430,000 per Innocent people out of Washington suppose that the President's message and the various reports of the departments are the only matters of importance which engage the attention of Congress, and require to be discussed and voted on by members. It is well that this juvenile delusion should be corrected. The proceedings of Congress, if confined to political discussions and debates on these documents, would be like the play of Hamlet without the part of Hamlet. The real pith and marrow of the Congressional business are the private applications for spoils. This year, for instance, the applications for renewal of patents, the applications for aid to railroads, the government appropriations, and the disposal of the surplus revenue, will involve spoils legislation to the amount of some five hundred millions of dollars. This is the sum which lies under the control of the present administration. This it is which gives them the influence. strength and power, necessary to carry any point they please at Washington. Their real policy is now announced by their organ, the

Union; and, with such resources, it will evince a singular want of management and skill on their part if they fail to pass any measure they wish in both Houses, or to obtain the confirms tion of any appointment, however obnoxious to the country at large. We have truly a spoils administration, a spoils Cabinet, and a spoils Congress.

WAR WITH ENGLAND, FRANCE AND SPAIN .-This great event has begun. M. Soulé, senior, has opened his batteries upon the Marquis of Turgot, the French Minister, backed by Lord Howden the British Minister, and Soulé, junior, has followed with a cannonade upon the Duke of Alba, one of the grandees of Spain, and brother-in-law of the Empress of the French. No damage has yet been done-but the hostilities have commenced—the cause of the frightful encounters springs from a lady. We admire the spunk displayed by both the Soulés. and will back them to the full extent of one American fire-eater. The particulars of the duels have not yet been received; we shall soon have them, and they will be important. We did not like the appointment of Soulé, but he has shown so much spirit in defending the cause of a lady that we are led to say that he deserves immediate confirmation by the Senate for his conduct in this matter.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL SCOTT .-The organ of the administration at Washington has come out in opposition to the passage of the law which provides for the creation of the rank of Lieutenant-General, with a view to the conferring of that title upon Gen. Scott. We have seen nothing so utterly mean and contemptible as this action of the Cabinet and its organ against the proposed increase in the nominal rank of General Scott in his old age. We are persuaded that, at no period from the Declaration of Independence down to the present time, no President and no Cabinet could ever have bemeaned themselves by pursuing such a course. We have something more to say upon this subject before we have done

CITY REFORM AND THE COMMON COUNCIL. What has become of all the tremendous quantity of reform which has been predicted during the year past of the present Common Council? All gone-all exploded-all evaporated -before the termination of the first week of their official existence; nothing but quarrels, nothing but splits, broils, and wrangling. A sad and sorry prospect is before the good city of New York for the cleaning of her streets, the prevention of rowdyism, the efficiency of her police, and the remedying of the thousand other evils from which we have been suffering for some time

Using General Wool .-- Our young cotemporary and tender says that we are "using" General Wool, because we have given an account of his recent dinner. Certainly, we are using General Wool. The country has been using him to fight its battles for the last forty years, and now the people of the country, and we, as their representative, desire to use him in a different capacity. Is there any harm in it?

OCEAN PENNY POSTAGE.-Mr. Elihu Burritt. of Massachusetts, has commenced a movement in favor of ocean penny postage, and he will address a meeting to be held at the Tabernacle this evening. The Mayor of the city will fill the chair.

Accident on the Eric Railroad-A Smash of the Locomotive.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Cincinnati es press train from Dunkirk met with a break down, which Marsport, and, wonderful to relate not a life was lost, al-though at first it was thought many were killed. From the information received, we learn that the cause of the accident was occasioned by the flange of the locomotive wheel breaking, which threw it off the track, and in-stantly became detached from the baggage car, the otive burying itself in a sand bank, and the bag gage car and train passed on; the former pitched down the bank, upsetting the stove, which came near setting fire to the car, had it not been for the beggage master' presence of mind in throwing snow on the stove, which extinguished the flames. There were about two hundred

loced at this theatre entitled "Advertising for a Wife for which Miss Robertron has gained so great a celebrity On the first apprarance of this lady, some months ago, we informed the public that a new and brilliant star had suddenly appeared upon our theatrical horison. That opin on has been already enthusiastically endorsed, and Miss Robertson is now established as unquestionably one of the greatest comedianes in our country. The sem

SUICIBE OF A NEW YORKER .- A young men who said his name was Heary C. Morton, but whose real name was supposed to be Henry Cox, and who said he resided at No. 89 Leonard street, in this city, committed suicide at Easton, Pennsylvacia, on the 28th ult., by taking lands-

place to-day in Virginia. Andrew H. Trayer and Henry T. Wilson, for the murder of William Coleman, will be hung in Stanton, and the negro Charles, for an attempt to commit a rape upon a respectable white woman, will e executed in Jefferson county.

Sailing of California Stramers.—The steamship Ohio, for Aspinwall, and the Northern Light, for San Juan, Nicaragua, left port yesterday. Tae Ohio carries 750 and the Northern Light about 600 passengers, for Call

DEATH OF A SEA CAPTAIN -Captain Fairbanks, of bark Saone, from Boston for Havana, was taken sick of typhu ever the day after leaving pirt. The vessel put int died on the 21st, and was buried next day.

Naval Intelligence.

ARRIVAL OF A PRIES SLAVER.—The schooner N. H. Gambrill, Lieut. De Camp commanding, arrived at this priyesterday in fifty three days from Loando, South Africa after having experienced a succession of violent gales, which store bulwarks, and did other damage.

which ators bulwarms, and did other damage.

The N. H G. halls from Baltimore, is a slaver, and prize to the U. S. frigate Constitution, Commundore Issae Mayo, and was captured on the 3d November, off Couge River, and placed in charge of Lieut. De Camp, who brought her home.

She brings home the cock and one seaman belonging

the briegs home the cock and one seaman belonging to the vessel, also twelve seamen (invalide) from the squadron The fellowing are the names:—
Charles Johns, boatswale; John H. Culer, Muster-at-Arms; John Ray Joseph Colan, Antrew Alcom, John Appleby, Wm. Brown, John Ramirez, Desto Dalta, Charles Tueter, G. Mills seamen; S. Lans, laws sman.

The U. S. ship Maxi on salled from Loando Nov. 3, for Benquella, all well. The U. S. frigate Cons. tuttion would apil for Monrovia and St. Helena in a few days. The U. S. brig Perry was at Mourovia.

The Suprement of Light, Mustay, U. S. N.—We hear that

beiggers, and St. Helena in a few cays. The U. S. brig Perry was at Mourovia.

The Surresce of Lieux. Murray. U. S. N.—We hear that the Secretary of the Navy, though approving of the Siding of the recent court martial, held at Soston, Mass, upon the charge against this officer, disapproved the sectence awarded. It seems that he was tried for wilful discobedience of orders in neglecting to report himself for sea duty as specified in his orders. The Secretary brought the charges in person, and the court found him guilty as explained above. Their sentence was that he should be reprimanded and suspended from duty for six months. The Secretary as the laws at d regulations of the service authorize him to do, has refused to sane ion this punishment, and has substituted for it a furlough for a very without pay. The court contents was, in fact, no penalty or punishment. Indeed, it involved a great favor to an officer who does not this salt water. It was action more nor less than six months leave on full pay.—Washington

The fellowing is the amendment to the State con stitution of 1846, adopted by both branches of the Legislature at the present session, the same amend-ment having passed the last Legislature on the 14th and 16th June, 1853, at the extra session:—

and 15th June, 1853, at the extra session:

Substitute for rection 3 of article 7, the following:
After paying the said expenses of collection, superiadece and repairs of the canals, and the sums appropriated by the first and second sections of this article, there
shall be appropriated and set apart in each fiscal year,
out of the surplus revenues of the canals, as a sinking
fund, a sum sufficient to pay the interest as it falls due,
and extisguish the principle within eighteen years, of say
lean made under this section: and if the said sinking fund
shall not be sufficient to redeem any part of the principal
at the stipulated times of payment, or to pay any part of
the interest of such loans, as stipulated, the means to
satisfy any such dedictancy shall be precured on the credit
of said duting fund. After complying with the foregoing
provisions, there shall be paid annually out of said resenues, into the treasury of the State, two hundred thousand dollars, to defray the necessary expenses of government. The remainder shall, in each fiscal year, be applied to meet appropriations for the collargement and
on substitute of the canals mentioned in this mechanical

We presume that very few persons will attempt to understand all the provisions of this complicated amendment, for the drawing of which we think the Legislature should vote to the lawyer who was its author, the honor of a leather medal. However, as it is understood to authorise the Legislature to borrow money sufficient to complete the canals, the people will probably vote for it with nearly the same unanimity as the Legislature have at its present session, where it passed with only one negative in the Se nate, and the same in the Assembly. A plain man of common sense would, we think, have drawn the proposed amendment in nearly the following terms, which would have answered every purpose desired by those who wish the canals completed:—

Article 7 of the constitution is hereby amended so as

be necessary to complete the canals of this State, not ex occding ten millions of dollars; for the payment of which loans, and interest thereon, the canal revenues shall be pledged and appropriated.

The long and tedious amendment above quoted,

however, having twice passed the Legislature, at two successive sessions, agreeably to the provisi of the constitution, is now to be submitted to the people, according to article 13 of the constitution,

people, according to article 13 of the constitution, as follows:—

Any amendment or amendments to this constitution may be proposed to the Senate and Amendly; and if this same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendment shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and mays taken thereon, and reterred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general seculion of Senators, and shall-be published for three months previous to the time of making such choice; and if in the Legislature so next chosen as afore-and such proposed amendment or amendments shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house then it shall be the duty of the Legislature to sunnit such preposed amendment or amendments to the people in the such manner and at such time as the Legislature shall prescribe; and if the people shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments the Legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments shall become part of the constitution.

A law will doubtless be passed for the submission

A law will doubtless be passed for the submission of the proposed amendment to the people, on some day in this or next month; and if approved by the people, the present Legislature will pass a law authorizing the loans required.

City Polities.

THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE, for the temporary secretaries. The evening was taken up in discussing the credentials of members of the committee. At about 10 o'clock a vote was taken for a permanent chairman; but it resulted to no choice. Henry J. Allei had the largest number of votes, but note majority Besides Alley, Emanuel B. Hart, Mesans. Much. Daly Emith, Haskins, and others, were voted for. At the commencement of the balloting, Mr. Hart stated that he wa ent a candidate for chairman, and did not wish his amount to be voted for that office by his friends. After the above ballet, it was moved and carried that the Committee adjourn till Thursday evening next, at 7% e clock.

The General Committee, for the year 1854, of the Tames Hall demonstrate mat her tablet of the Call Hole for

many Hall democrate met last night in the Cal Hole, for the purpose of effecting an organization. The evening was used up in discussing disputes in regard to the First and Third wards, which resulted in ordering a new election in these wards for delegates to the General Committee; such election to be held on Tuesday evening next, between the hours of 5 and 7 o'clock. Fernando Wood was shosen temperary chairman of the Committee last night. No election for permanent officers took place. The evening went off quietly and amicably, and the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place next Wednesday evening, at 7 ½ o'clock. nany Hall democrats met last night in the Coal Hole, for

Brawing of the Philadelphia Art-Union.
The annual drawing of the Philadelphia Art-Union took
place on the Sist uit., at the Musical Fund Hall. The
unual address was delivered by Judge Courad, who made
one of his happiest efforts on the occasion, and enchaised
a delighted audience for nearly an hour; with a most
beautiful and eloquent vindication of art and artists.
The audience was quite large and notwithstanding the
had weather, a considerable number of laties were present.
The number of subscribers was 923, and there were dity
prizes to be distributed. The prizes were awarded as
follows:

prizes to be distributed. The prizes were awarded as icilium:—
19. Civita Castellara near Rome, by Russell Smith—T.
8. 61h on. Vicksburg, Miss.
22. Sabbath Morning in Wyoming Valley, by William T. Richards—H G. Ranson, Portland, Coun.
24. Memory, by P. F. Rothermel—George W. Dewey, Boston.
43. Winter Scene by G. Grunewald—W. S. Mason, Boston.

Boston.
48. Still Life. Fruit, &c., by Thomas Hill—John Fulton, Waterford, N. Y.
50. Soow Scene, by F. D. B Richards—James. F. Hirst, Fayette, Miss.
The remainder of the prices were drawn by individuals in Philadelphia and vicinity.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—About 3 o'clock yesterday morning the tobacco factors of Messra. Lowry & Co., on Fifth stree, between Chestnut and Broaday, was totally destroyed by fire. The Pretestant Elps coral Orphan's Asylum, adjoining the factory, was damaged by fire and water to the amount of several hundred collars, but covered by issurance. The tobacco factory persons, all negroes. Must of the stock of manufactured tobacco was saved, but over 100 hids. of strips, as well as all the materials, were burned.—Messra. Lowry & Co. were insured to the amount of \$14,000 in foreign agendes, vis: in the Northwestern, Hartford, and Howard, each is: in the Northwestern, Hartford, and Howard, et 3000, and in the Etas and Howard, et al. 1000, and et al. 2500. The is believed, says the Econing Bulletin, to have been such of an incendiary. A negro ball was given in in turday night, and a fight occurred, in which seven were severely beaten.—Louiselle Piece, Dec. 28.

A train on the Eastern Railroad reached Newburyport on the lat inst., with passengers in five cars, some of whom had been seventy four boars on the road from Boston, and in the cars all the time!

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The United States mail steamship Pacific, Captain Nyo

in Europe:-Lavaront—John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise street.
Lounons—Riwards, Sandford & Co., No. 17 Cornhill.
Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine street. -Livingston, Wells & Co., 8 Place de la Bourse. B. H. Revoll, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

New Youx Himain will be received at the following places

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'close The WESSEY HERAID will be published at half-past size

o'elock to-morrow merning. Single copies, in wrappers

THE ERIE WAR.

The Causes and Consequences of the Difficulty, by a Citizen of Erie.

DESCENT ON THE RIOTERS AT HARBOR CREEK

THEIR EXAMINATION AT PITTSBURG.

SENTENCE OF ONE OF THE RIOTERS. 80.

with a request to publish it. We have not repetred as second letter from our correspondent R. Will be favor-us with a daily letter! Here is the citizen's statement, as it appeared in the Boston Herald:-

THE BAILBOAD EXCITEMENT AT ERIE-ITS CAUSES

data which shire into the question. In 1774 the commissincers of the royal Governors of the States of New Yorkact Peonsylvania fixed upon the forty-second parallelnorth istitude as the northern boundary of the State of
Pennsylvana, and thus it remained until the close of the
Bevolationary war. It was supposed that a line due westfrom the point fixed upon would strike Lake-Siris in the
vicinity of Dunkirk and ensure Pennsylvania a front
upon the late of sixty miles in length, between the New
York and Ohio line, at a point some twenty fire miles
was run, it intersected the lake within a few hundred;
rods of the Ohio line, at a point some twenty fire miles
was to the present sets of fire.

Pennsylvania being desirous of having a harbor on the
lake at Frangus lake emissavered to procure a right to the
adjusting territory from the State of New York, intowhich, from the line run, its seemed to have falles; but
upon opening negotiations it appeared that Massachuscut also claymed the tarritory in question. The negotiations resulted in an application from the State of Pennsrlvania to the genera government, which, in pursuancethereo', extinguished the titles of both Massachusettaand New York, and on the 3d of March, 1792, onwayed
the tringular parcel of land between the present boundaries of New York and ohio to the State of Pennsylvania, for the consideration of about one hundred and fifty
thousand dollars. By this means, Pennsylvania become
possessed of the harbor pion Like Eric called Presquelaie, which, in the various reports of the topographicalengineers of the United States, is designated as a capadian and the harbor, and for the improvement of which
the government has expended large sums.

Upon this harbor, Ere, a little city of about eight
thousand inhabitanta, the seese of the topographicalengineers of the United States, is designated as a chaline, of the same gauge of this road was six feet in
width. After the completion of the road, those interested
in it found that the harbor o

the wishes of the citizens, constructed through the city of Eris, parallel with, and one and a quarter miles from the harbor, connecting in the centre and intersecting every longitudinal street in the city, thus deranging their country trade by traversing thoroughfares, and paralysing their commerce for want of a proximity of their track to the lake

Senying that the respective companies ever had any right to run their road through their city on their present track, cites from authority in their charters, or by permission from themselves, the citizens of Eris have the long time considered these tracks as public nuisances, and have repeatedly threatened to abate that autisance, unless these roads compiled with the provisions of their charters, or the wishes of the citizens. This works outlooked the charters, or the wishes of the citizens. The world controversy has been waxing warmer and warmer, until the present month, when the corporation of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the matter that the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and Northeast road, in conjunction with the Ballalonians at the control of the Eric and the control of the Eric a

road; which, it will be observed, does not touch the merits of the main case, but restrains the authorities of Eric from committing waste upon the Eric and Northeast road until the causes shall be fically adjudicated.

Another objection which the divisions of Eric surpe to the present tracks of the two railroads we have named it ins, a railroad is more in operation from Philadelphia to Sunbury, and is progressing westwardly cis Williamsport towards Eric The distance between the two last named places is 232 miles. Eric has subscribed half a million, and it is expected that the city of Philadelphia will seen subscribe two millions of dollars, for the completion of the Eric and Sunbury road, which would make a shorter route from the lake to an Athantic city than any other. But it is feared that if the through gauge from Huffale to. Gleveland prevalls the city of Philadelphia will withhold the subscription, because the Eric and Sunbury readwould not stand as good a chance for freight and passengers, with as unbry keep age, as Raffalo, the terminus of the New York Cestral road, new does. Eric does not desire an undboossary break of gauge for her own interest, but insemuch as the Ohio gauge, four feet tee inches, differs from its New York gauge, which is four feet eight and a half inches, there must necessarily be a break or members, the says that from her position and commerce the has a good right to demand that the resirondal which are permitted to cross northwestern Pennsylvania shall conform to her in crests, at least in some particulars.

shall conform to her in, erests, at least in some particu-lars.

The action at Eric has been called the action of a mob.
Such a charge the citis on of Eric indignantly repsi, and,
say that what has been done, and what may be done, is, and
will be, in a coordance with their city ordinances, which
militare against no laws of the State or Union. The largeforce which was called out was gathered in consequenceof threate from Cleveland and Buffale that they would
bring down upon Bris sufficient numbers to p sweat theiraction. Any act of offentive force towards individuals,
save what necessarily accuracy in removing rails and
bridges, was discountenanced by the authorities: and webear of no cases of personal violence are the throwingof an egg or two during the proceedings.

We have thus given the atance of the railroad war, as
represented to us by some of the leading citizens of
Eric.

THE KRIE WAR—RETTER PROSPECTS OF LAW, ORDER, AND RETRISUTION.

[From the albany Journel, Jan. 4]

The United States Marshal made a descent on the rictors of Harbor Greek Sunday evening. He failed in first ing any of them, for their spice had been before him. But the next morning he cought them at los appear before the court at Flitzburg on Thurnday (to-morrow).

It is reported that the Governor does not give them the vehement support they expected from him, but has na unpleasant way of siquings for "facts," and does not think it "predent" to go so far as to "wielste the law and destroy property. The Exte people are in some construction, and are beginning to count the cost, which makes them much more pacific; though some are still disposed to be belligment. Nobody carset to be identified